

A
COPY OF A
LETTER

FROM THE SPEAKERS
of both Houses of PARLIAMENT
in ENGLAND, dated
July 4. 1643.

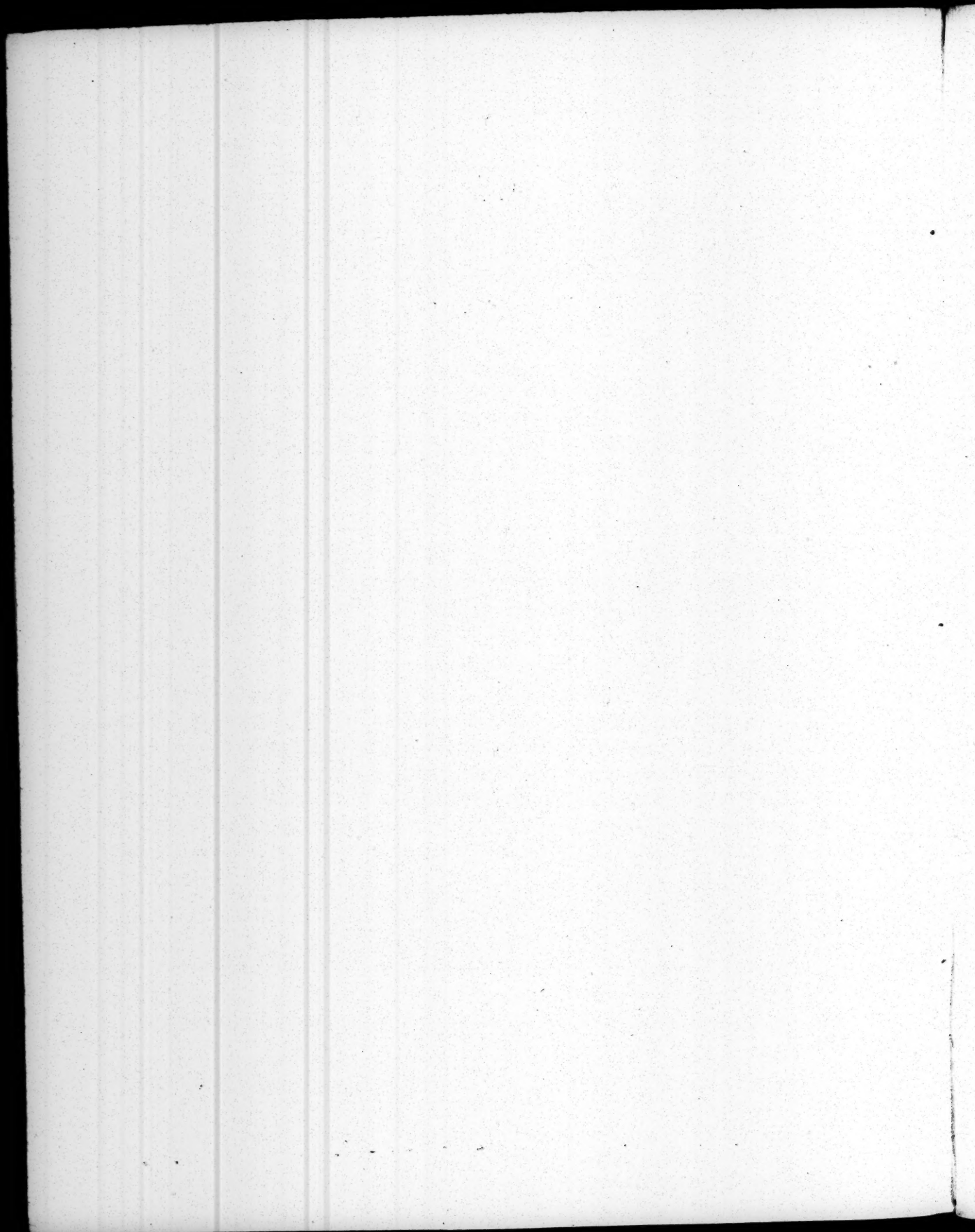
T O

The Lords , Justices, and Councell, of the
Kingdome of IRELAND.

TOGETHER
WITH THE ANSWER OF
the Lords , Justices, and Councell, of
the Kingdome of IRELAND
to the said Speakers,
1643.

Printed by His MAJESTIES Command
At OXFORD, Octob. 19.
By LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer
to the Vniversity. 1643.







Our very good Lords.

THE Lords and Commons in Parliament have commanded Vs to let you know, they have seen your Letter, of the tenth of Iune, directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied with an Act of State, in the Preamble whereof is an expression to this effect:

That your present difficulties are occasioned through the failer of the Houses of Parliament in England, who undertook the charge of this Warre; This Lettex and Act of Council, were sent by His Majesty from Oxtord, to whom they beleeve you have sent Copies of both, and have just cause to suspect, that there is an impious Designe now on foot, to sell for nought the crying blood of many hundred thousands of British Protestants, by a dishonourable insufferable Peace with the Rebels: And then to lay the blame and shame of this upon the Parliament, a Plot suitable to those Counsells, that have both projected and fomented this unparallelld Rebellion. For those who contrived the Powder Treason, intended to lay it on the Puritans, and although they cannot think your Lordships intended to further this Designe, by this expression, yet they

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have

have cause to beleieve, you have forgotten the present condition of this Kingdome, the supplies they have sent thither of all sorts, even in the midst of their owne wants; what reliefe going thither hath been taken away both by Sea and Land, and by whom, and what discouragements have been given them in returne; So that as your Lordships doe truly observe, the Protestant Party in that City, desirous to contribute in all things, towards preservation of that Kingdome, and that all the opposition therein is from those of the Popish party: so ought you as justly to conclude, that the Protestant Party in this Kingdome, have contributed, and are still endeavouring to contribute Monyes, Ammunition, Victualls, and all other necessities for the saving of that Kingdome; and that the Popish and Malignant Party here, now in Armes against the Parliament and Kingdome, have not assisted in the least measure this pious Worke, but on the contrary doe hinder and oppose the same. Neither should your Lordships conceive, that only the charge of that Warre was referred to, and undertaken by the Parliament, as if their Part were to be your Bankers, only to provide monyes for you to spend, and were not to advise and direct the managing of the Warre, although an Act of Parliament hath invested them with that Power, which they must assume, and vindicate, as the meanes to save that Kingdome, and shall bring to condigne punishment those there, who in this conjuncture of Affaires, have advised the Commission, to heare what the Rebells can say or propound for their owne advantage; the Letters to devest their Committee of an authority given them by both Houses; and that advised the late alteration of Government there, as Enemies to the Weale of both Kingdomes, and fautors of that Rebellion.

In the last place We are forbidden to tell you what supplies of Money, Victualls, Ammunition, and other necessities are

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in a good forwardnes to be sent over for the support of the Officers and Souldiers there, and by whose incessant care, least they should seeme to answer that scandall by excuse, which deserves an high recentment. This being all We have in Command for the present, We bid your Lordships farewell, and remaine

The Lords and Commons will examine the demcanour of the Shippes appointed to guard those Coasts, and might have expected a Copy of *Mountroos* Letter to *Colonell Crawford*, which came to your hands before the tenth of *June*, and happily would discover the Treason: of the Rebels sent by your Enemies to destroy you, as well as a complaint of those Sea-Captaines sent by your friends to defend you, whose neglect and misdeeds are notwithstanding to be punished according as their demerits shall appeare.

*Westminster the 4th of
Iuly, 1643.*

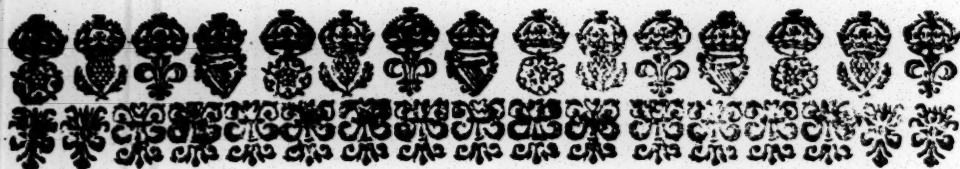
Your Lordships friends
to serve you
Gray of Warke,
Speaker of the House of Peeres
pro tempore.

To our very good Lords
the Lords, Iustices, and
Councell for the King-
dome of *Ireland*.

William Lenthall
Speaker of the Com-
mons-House in
Parliament.

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Our



*Our very good Lord, and Mr Speaker of
the Commons-House in Parliament.*



Our joynt Letters of the fourth of *Iuly* last, directed to us, were so long in coming, as they came not to our hands, untill the sixt of *October*.

By those your Letters you signify, that the Lords and Commons in Parliament, have commanded you to let us know, that they have seen our Letters of the tenth of *June*, directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied with an Act of State; in the Preamble whereof, there is an expression to this effect: That our present difficulties, are occasioned through the failer of the Houses of Parliament in England, who undertook the charge of this Warre: to which expression, it seems, exception is taken, and interpretations made thereof, farre otherwise we are sure then was intended by us, and as we conceive, otherwise then the true sense of those words can beare.

It is true that when we were necessitated, to let on foot the new imposition raised here, in nature of an Excise, towards keeping this Army from perishing by Famine, it be-
came

came necessary to expresse (in the Act of Councell whereby we ordered it) the reasons inducing us to set on foot here, a thing so unknown to His Majesties Lawes and gracious government, and the difficulties wherewith we contended, which did necessitate that resolution, and in expressing those difficulties, we used that expression, to shew whence our difficulties were occasioned, and that we have therein declared the truth, we crave leave to mind you of some particulars.

If we should look so farre back, as to repeat the substance of many dispatches sent from this Board, since the beginning of this Rebellion, some to our very good Lord the Lord Lievtenant of this Kingdome, some to the Lords and others Members of both Houses, His Majesties Commissioners for the Affaires of this Kingdome, and some to the Speaker of the Commons-House of Parliament there, it would prove a voluminous work, and therefore we forbear to look farther back into those dispatches, then to the time, when the Committee, sent thence hither, were here, who at their arrivall here in the end of *October 1642.* brought with them some mony and provisions, but farre short of that which the necessities of this Army required, and indeed so inconsiderable in respect of those necessities, as even before that Committee departed hence, they saw the mony they had brought wholly issued, and the high and unavoidable necessity of a farther speedy and plentiful supply of mony and other Provisions.

By Letters from this Board of the 20. of *January, 1642.* and directed to the Speaker of the Commons-House of Parliament there, It was signified thither, That the provisions of Victualls here, were then at the very bottome; That that Committee then here had certified thither those wants,

wants, That if a plentiful supply of Victuall arrived not here very speedily, the Army could not subsist, but must have been constrained to disband, to the losse of this Kingdom, and utter destruction of the few Subjects here; That the want of treasure here to pay the Army, enforced this Board to issue victuall to the Common Souldier, and others, towards their pay, which did the sooner exhaust the Magazens of Victuall; That the Captains and other Officers (not having had reliefe that way) were reduced to great extremities, as had been formerly often represented thither, and therefore this Board, by the said Letters then moved, that Treasure might be sent us speedily, so to redeem the Officers from the calamities they suffered, and this Board from their unsupportable clamors, and to enable the payment of some part in money to the Common-Souldier, so to make the victuall we then expected to hold out the longer. It was also by those Letters then advertised thither, that the extremities of the Officers of the Army, had begotten so much discontent amongst them, as diverse Colonells and others of them presented at this Board a Remonstrance, whereof a copy was then sent inclosed in the said Letters, which Remonstrance did exceedingly trouble and perplex us, least it might beget such distractions amongst us, as might give too much advantage to the Rebels. But after full debate thereof at this Board, it was here directed, that (in present to render some subsistence to the Officers, untill Treasure arrived forth of England) every man in this City, should bring in halfe of his Plate, to be paid for it when Treasure arrived, whereupon some Plate was brought in, and applied towards the Army. This Board did also signify by those Letters, that without some speedy reliefe forth of
England

England, the burden here was become too heavy to be borne, and therefore in discharge of our duty to God, to our Gracious Sovereigne, to that Kingdome, and to this, we held our selves bound clearely to make known, that unlesse we were speedily supplied from thence, with Mony, Armes, and Victualls, it would be impossible for us any farther to prosecute this Warre, or to preserve from sudden confusion this State and Government, so highly did the discōtent of the Officers, & the disorder of the Souldier threaten us, that it might easily be apprehended, what (in all humane probability) must become of us, when it was then evident, that here was no Mony, nor any possibility of procuring any in this City, when our Victualls were spent, when a great part of the Army had no Armes, when we doubted and feared (for the reasons in those Letters expressed) that the Souldiers would make prey of us, and this City at last, and when we saw that the destruction then threatned against us, must then goe farth her, even to the losse of this Crowne and Kingdome, and to the highly endangering of that Kingdome also, which for the Honour of His Majesty and the English Nation, we by our said Letters desired might (by the wildome of that Honourable House) be speedily prevented, by hastning away, with all possible speed, supply of Mony, Armes, and Victualls.

By other Letters of this Board directed to Mr Speaker, & dated the said 20. of *January* 1642. it was advertised thither, that it was become of absolute necessity, that there should be sent us from thence speedily six hundred able light Geldings, for recruits, to be defalked out of the intertainments of those that should receive them.

By other Letters from this Board of the same date, directed

rected to Mr Speaker, it was signified thither, that we had contracted an agreement here, with *Theodor Schout*, & *Jacob Ablin*, Merchants, that *Anthony Tirenus* in *London*, or *Daniell Wibrant* in *Amsterdam*, should receive seven thousand eight hundred fourscore and thirteen pounds three shillings, for which the said *Theodor* and *Jacob* had undertaken by their agreement with us, to buy in *Holland*, and to transport from thence hither, at their own charge, and adventure, severall proportions of Armes mentioned in a docquet then sent inclosed in our said Letters, and they undertook so to secure it by ensurance, and to provide such a Ship of force, as we might be assured to have all those Armes arrive hereby the tenth of *March* now last past. And we by our said Letters earnestly besought, that the said summe of seven thousand eight hundred fourscore and thirteen pounds three shillings, might by order of that Honourable House be speedily paid to the said *Tirenus* or *Wibrant*, that so those provisions might arrive hereby the tenth of *March*, that we might not loose the advantage of the then next Spring, for recovery of such of the Sea-ports, and other places of importance, as the Rebels had gotten, and for proceeding effectually in this Warre; those Letters also moved for other provisions of Warre, which we conceived might be had in *England*, in reasonable time, and we then sent a Docquet of those also, desiring earnestly, they might be sent us speedily.

And although there was an Agent sent from hence in *November*, 1641. to sollicite the dispatches sent from hence, who attended at *London*, when those our Letters were sent hence; yet of so great importance was that dispatch, requiring instant and speedy answer & supply from thence, as We adjudged it necessary to give speciall Instructions to the

the Lord *Conway*, and others (besides that Agent then there attending) to move His Majesty and sollicite the Houses of Parliament, to hasten unto us, with all possible speed, the provisions in those three Letters contained.

And that there might nothing be omitted, that by solicitation could be obtained, there were Agents also sent thither from the Army to solicit for them.

By Letters from this Board of the twentieth of *February*, 1642. directed to Maister Speaker, We again desired with all possible earnestness, that the provisions of all sorts, expressed in those three Letters of the twentieth of *January*, and in the docquets therewith sent, might be hastned to us; and that the said seven thousand eight hundred fourscore and thirteen pounds, three shillings, for armes to be provided in Holland, might be speedily paid. And in those last Letters, We again signified our miserable and unspeakable wants of Victualls, Armes, Munition, Money, shooes, and other necessaries, and that if the supplies We moved for, came not speedily, that We were unavoidably in danger to be as much devoured by our own wants, as by the Sword of the Rebels, and that our want of Corne was so much the more, in regard that (in confidence to be plentifully supplied forth of *England*) We caused great destruction to be made of Corne, there being indeed nothing conducing more to the destruction of the Rebels, then the burning of all Corne. We also then signified the necessity of sending a further supply of Powder and Match; and We declared that no words could sufficiently expresse, the greatnesse of the danger we should incur, if our supplies came not speedily; that the Plate brought in amounted not to one thousand two hundred pound, a summe very inconsiderable towards releife of the Officers.

By Letters of this Board of the twenty fifth of *Februa-
ry*, 1642. directed to Master Speaker, We signified, that
when our meanes from thence failed, and our credits could
hold out no longer, We were constrained, towards reliefe
of the Army, to force from the Protestant Merchants here,
as well English as strangers, not only the commodities they
had brought hither, but the Native Commodities also, un-
dertaking to them that they should receive payment at
London, which failing, that those, that would supply Us,
were disheartened, and durst not come hither with commo-
dities. Wherefore We again by those Letters besought
speedy supply from thence, declaring that otherwise the
Army and we must perish; and so farre were we transported
with greife in the consideration of the high extremities of
this Kingdome, and Army, as we did by those Letters la-
ment for the shame and dishonour which we then foresaw
would reflect upon the English Nation, if then, after so long
and often forewarnings given by us to that Honourable
House, this Kingdome were lost, and that for want of sup-
plies from thence, wherein we then declared, that all the
comfort left us, was, that we had done our parts, and dis-
charged our duties to God, to His Majesty, and to all His
Kingdomes, who must have borne their parts with us, in
so heavy a losse.

By Letters from this Board dated the twenty third of
March, 1642. directed to Master Speaker, we signified,
that our wants enforced us to distribute the Souldiers, for
their Victualls, in and throughout this City and Suburbs,
which we signified could not long hold, considering the
poverty of this place, and therefore (to avoyd utter confu-
sion) We did againe and againe beseech most earnestly, that
above all things Victualls and Munition might be sent us
speedily,

speedily, and that money, Armes, clothes, shooes, and other provisions might be also sent, declaring, that if they yet came speedily, the Kingdom & His Majesties Forces here might be thereby redeemed out of part of their distresses, and we enabled (by the blessing of God) to give His Majesty such an accompt of this Kingdome, as would be for the Glory of the King our Maister, and the honour of the English Nation, in the subduing of this horrid Rebellion, which by reason of our wants, and in no other respect, was then grown very terrible, and we did again call for the provisions moved for, by our severall former Letters of the 20. of *January*, and twentieth of *February*, and for the payment of the seven thousand eight hundred fourscore & thirteen pounds three shillings for armes, to be provided in *Holland*, and those also which we expected from *London*, declaring, that unlesse those supplies came, We should be disabled from doing service on the Rebels, the then next spring, or the then succeeding Sommer, and must undoubtedly put the Rebels into a condition of prevailing against us, which we well beleived the Kingdom of *England* would never have permitted, against so faithfull servants & valient Souldiers, as His Majesty yet had here. By those Letters also we signified that it was necessary, that there should be here at this harbour of *Dublin*, by the middle of *April*, at least two shippes of good strength, and that the ships designed for guarding the other parts of the Coasts of this Kingdome, should be hastened away with all possible speed.

By Letters from this Board directed to Master Speaker, dated the fourth of *April*, 1643. We represented again the unspeakable mileries of the Officers and Souldiers, for want of all things, and all those made the more unsupportable, in the want of food, and that this City, was then ap-

parently found to be unable to help us, as it had formerly done, and repeated again (in as lively termes as we could) the high extremities fallen and increasing upon us, declaring, that we were enforced to see who had any thing yet left him, not taken from him, to help us, and that although there were but few such, and some poore Merchants, whom we had formerly, by the Law of necessity, utterly undone; yet that we were forced to wrest their commodities from them; that there were few here, of our selves, or others, that had not felt their parts in the enforced rigor of our proceedings, towards preserving the Army, and we earnestly desired that His Majesty and the English Nation might not suffer so great, if not irrecoverable, prejudice, and dishonour, as must unavoidably be the consequence of our not being releived suddenly, but that yet (although it were then even almost at the poynt to be too late) supplies of Victualls, and Munition in present, might be hastned hither, to keep life untill the rest might follow; declaring also, that there was no Victuall in the store, and that there would not be an hundred barrells of Powder left, when the out Garisons (as they must then instantly have been) were supplied, and that the residue of our provisions, must also come speedily after, or otherwise that *England* could not hope to secure *Ireland*, or secure themselves against *Ireland*, but in the losse of it must look for such enemies from hence, as would perpetually disturb the peace of His Majesty, and His Kingdome of *England*, and annoy them, by *Sea* and *Land*, as we had often formerly represented thither; which mischiefes we signified might yet then be prevented, if We were but then forthwith enabled from thence, with meanes to overcome this Rebellion. We then also again renewed our requests for the Provisions mentioned in our Letters of
the

the twentieth of *January*, and for the payment of the seven thousand eight hundred fourscore & thirteen pounds three shillings, for Armes to be provided in *Holland*, besides those We expected from *London*. We then also sent inclosed in our Letters to Master Speaker, a copy of a writing signed by sundry Officers of the Army, which was in a stile threatening much danger, whereby appeared the high necessity of hastning Treasure hither, to pay them, and the rest of the Officers, and provide Victuall for the Souldier.

On the tenth of *April*, 1643. We received Letters from Master Speaker of the seventeenth of *March*, in answer of our Letters of the twentieth, and twenty fifth of *February*. Those Letters from Master Speaker advised free Trade, and Truck, to be given to Merchants, by taking our Native Commodities, that cannot be manufactured here, for their Corn and other Victualls, & carrying them into *England*, or other places not prohibited. And by our Letters directed to Master Speaker dated the twenty second of *Aprill*, in answer of his said Letters of the seventeenth of *March*, we made it appeare, that that designe could not hold, to derive benefit to this Army. By those our Letters, we signified also that the necessities of the Army, still pressed us by degrees to break the Merchants here, by wresting their Commodities from them, upon promise of satisfaction in *England*; that the failing of that satisfaction in *England*, as it had undone them, so had it infinitely prejudiced the service here. That we engaged the word of this State, to procure payment to many others, out of the next Treasure that shall arise forth of *England*, (which courses though very hard, did help us for a time;) that when those failed, we beganne at our selves, then at others, then at all Fraternities and Corporations, as *Bakers, Brewers, Butchers, Vint-*
ners,

ners and the like, then at all particular persons, observed to have any visible substance, not being able to spare poore men, who (to gaine a poore living) made profession some of selling hot-waters, and some of cutting Tobaccos; That in the end (all other meanes failing) we had recourse to the only Native Commodity, Hides, seising on all that could be found, either on Ship-Board ready to be exported hence (with purpose in some of the owners of them to return victualls hither, which we were not able to wait for) or on shoare prepared for ship-board, and made use of them, to get the Army a few daies bread, still hoping provisions of Victualls might come, to keepe them alive, which did draw upon us infinite clamor. And by the said Letters wee earnestly besought, that before we should be utterly swallowed up, in the confusions of Affaires, wherewith we were beset, the destruction of this State, and Army, and Kingdome, being then no lesse feared to arise from the Army (though sent hither for their preservation) then from the furie of the Rebels, if that Honourable House would not look back into all our severall Letters sent thither, which we then declared should for ever acquit us before God and the World, as having discharged our duties to God, to His Majesty, and to this His Kingdome, in fully, and timely, and often representing thither, the evils then ready to seize upon this State, the Army and Kingdome, and the means of preventing them, yet that at least they would be pleased to review our said severall Letters of the twenty, and twenty fifth of *February*, of the twentieth of *January*, 23. of *March*, & fourth of *April*; we then also signified, That the Souldiers (pressed through wants) attempted tumults and mutinie, plundered diverse of the Inhabitants of this City, as well Eng-
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lish and Protestants, as others; That we apprehended those disorders but beginnings of what we doubted would then shortly ensue, even the ransack of this City, if by timely supplies forth of *England* it were not prevented; That then there would be no refuge left, either for the Army, or other English here; That we were not able to send out the Souldiers for want of mony to furnish ordinary necessities, and of Ammunition; Wherefore we then again earnestly moved, that some means might be found, for complying with our desires, in those our severall Letters expressed, certifying, that the state of Affaires here could not possibly admit the least deferring, and that no help was to be expected from hence, as we had often and fully in former letters signified thither; That if we were not immediatly supplied forth of *England* with Powder, we should not be able to defend our selves, or offend the Rebels, and that above all things, Munition, Mony, and Victualls, were of necessity to be sent in the first place, and the other provisions to be sent after, which also we certified, most needfull to be done, with all possible speed.

By our Letters of the 6. of *May* 1643. directed to Mr Speaker, we signified how necessary it was, that the intended establishment should be considered there, and put into such a way, as to be made perfect, and (receiving His Majesties gracious approbation) might be sent hither, which we desired to be hastned, that the Officers, who daily labour in the publique services, might the better know, what they are to have, of which Establishment we have not yet had any returne.

By our Letters to Mr Speaker of the 11. of *May* 1643. we signified, that although by L^{rs} frō Mr Speaker dated the 17. of *March*, it was advertised hither, that six weeks pro-

vision of Victualls, for each Province was in preparing, yet that it was not come, or if it were come, that it was a supply farre below that, which was necessary to be then sent hither; and we then again repeated the miserable condition of this Army, through want of all things, especially Mony, Victualls, Cloaths, Armes and Munition; That there was not above forty barrells of Powder in the store (a mean and inconsiderable quantity for this Army, on whom depends the preservation of the Kingdome;) and we again desired, in a case of so high and imminent danger, and that with all possible importunity, that a course might be then instantly taken, for hastening away Powder, with all speed, and that the other provisions also of all sorts, mentioned in our former severall Letters, of the 20. of *January*, the 20. and 25. of *February*, the 23. of *March*, and 4. and 22. of *Aprill*, might be also hastned away, and that the seven thousand eight hundred fourescore and thirteene pounds three shillings, for Armes, to be provided in *Holland*, besides those we expected from *London*, might be paid. By those Letters also we signified, that we could not but lament our misfortune, and the dishonour reflecting on the English Nation, that the season of the yeare should be so farre entred into, and yet (notwithstanding all the representations, often and timely enough made thither, of *Affaires* here) no means put into our power, to make use thereof, in a vigorous prosecution of the Warre, but instead thereof (notwithstanding all the endeavour and industry used here to prevent it) We then beheld our selves sunk deeply into a gulfe of confusion, and distresse of affaires, being equally in danger to be devoured through our wants, or to destroyed by the Rebels, for want of needfull habiliments of Warre, to enable our defense, as had been formerly

formerly often and fully declared thither, and therefore we again pressed to be redeemed from the terriblenesse of our condition, by such timely accessions of supplies, forth of *England*, as were contained in our said former dispatches.

By our Letter to Mr Speaker, dated the 16. of *May* 1643. we desired that three hundred and twenty pounds might be paid there, as we had formerly desired, for sundry particulars necessary for the Chirurgions of this Army; there being great want thereof, for the cures of wounded men. And then we sent and imployed Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knight, a Member of this Army, purposely to solicit the means of our reliefe, that so we might omit nothing, that we conceived might conduce to the hastening of our expected supplies; and by our Letters of the 16. of *May* then sent to M. Speaker, we signified that the Kingdom was then in more danger, then ever, to be forced out of our hands, for want of timely supplies out of *England*; and we desired most earnestly, that his dispatch might be hastned for our preservation, that if it were possible, the King and Kingdome of *England*, might yet then be preserved from that irrecoverable prejudice, and dishonour, which must necessarily accompany and follow the losse of this Kingdome.

And here we may not omit to mention, that. we prevailed with diverse Persons, to advance provisions to us, at severall times, to answer the crying necessities of this Army, and to some we gave our Bills, in nature of Bills of Exchange, and to others our own bonds, undertaking repayment at *London* by the Parliament there, which we did, in confidence to find ready payment made there accordingly, and we doe not yet heare that those Bills of Exchange

or bonds are yet paid there, but we find some of the Parties ready to sue and implead us here, for those Debts, though contracted only for the publique service.

Which proceeding of this Board from time to time we thus at large deduce, that so it may appeare fully, that We have discharged those duties, which we owe to his Majesty and to the trust of His Majesties Affaires here, in representing thither fully and timely, and often, the wants and extremities to which this His Kingdome, and Army were reduced, and the meanes requisite to be sent for the reliefe and preservation of both. And yet in all that time, namely from the said twentieth day of *January*, 1642. to the tenth of *June*, 1643. which is the day of the date of our letters, to which yours of the fourth of *July* is an answer, or from that time to this, there arrived here, as sent from the Parliament of *England*, towards reliefe of this Army, and for maintain-

This was not above a weeks provision of Victualls, or thereabouts, for the Army in *Leinster*, being fifteen Regiments of Foot, two and twenty Troops of Horse, and foure Troops of Dragoons, besides the Traine of Artillery, and four hundred Firelocks.

ing of this Warre, but the particulars following, *viz.* forty nine thousand two hundred forty eight pounds of Butter, forty nine thousand six hundred forty nine pounds of Cheese, foure hundred forty seven barrells and an half of Wheat & Rye, three hundred threescore and seven Barrells of Pease, and three hundred fifty six barrells of Oates; also five hundred suites of clothes, one thousand Cassocks, two thousand eight hundred and eighteen Caps; also eight and twenty hundred three quarters & one pound of Match, thirty eight hundred two quarters and nine pound of shot, and three hundred threescore and foureteen barrells of Powder, of which provisions of Munition, there were three hundred and one and forty barrells of Powder; & five hundred fifty five hundred two quarters and foure and twenty pound of Match, which was the Munition we had contracted for here, and in the way comming from *Holland*, was intercepted

intercepted at Sea, and carried to *Calis*, and afterwards set free there by the mediation of His Majesty and the Houses of Parliament in *England*, but the price thereof stands charged on the said Houses of Parliament.

So as certainly there was a failer in supplying us, & that that failer was not occasioned through any neglect on our parts, in not representing thither the wants and extremities indured by this Army, and the meanes of their supply, is (as we conceive) very cleare by those severall dispatches, sent from us to Mr Speaker.

And seeing that the Charge of this Warre was referred to, & undertaken by the Houses of Parliament of *England*, and that by those dispatches, they fully understood the condition of affaires here, we offer it to any mans consideration, whether or no, we had not just cause to conceive, and accordingly to expresse, in that Act of Councell, *That our difficulties* (which were necessary to be mentioned in that Act) *were occasioned through the failer of the Houses of Parliament in England.*

And whereas you write that the Lords and Commons in Parliament, do beleive we have sent Copies of our said Letters, and Act of Councell, to His Majesty: It is true that we have so done, and therein acquitted our selves towards that duty, which we owe Him, and had failed in our duties, if we had done otherwise. But how from that (as we conceive) necessary and true expression of ours, in the said Act of Councell, or from our sending a Copy thereof, and of our said Letters, to His Majesty, there can be any just cause to suspect (as your Letters seem to inferre) that there is such an impious designe now on foot, as your Letters mention, we confesse we doe not understand, or any designe at all, other then the needfull settling here, of the impositi-

on, in nature of an Exchequer, in those our Letters and A^c of Councell mentioned, without which this Army could not have subsisted to this time, and was pressed by the Committee from the Parliament here, but then avoided, our hopes being then more, and our necessities not so great, as they were when we laid it.

And as we find by your Letters, that the Lords & Commons in Parliament there, have done us the right, by your said Letters to signify, that they cannot think, we intended by that expression, to further the designe in your Letters mentioned, so we hold it necessary to declare, that we neither have forgotten, nor can forget the present condition of that Kingdome, but we have a long time beheld, and still behold and lament, with bleeding hearts, the woefull condition of that Kingdome, & how Gods hand is still stretched out against us, in those heavy distractions there, yet we comfort our selves with hope, that God (in mercy to His Majesty, and to all His Kingdomes and People) will at length in his own good time, answer the Prayers and tears of us His Majesties servants, and many thousands of others his good Subjects there, and here, continually powred out for His Majesty, and His Kingdoms, in removing that heavy judgement, and setting Peace and tranquillity there, to the glory of God, the Honour of His Majesty, and the joynt happinesse of all His Subjects in all his Kingdoms and Dominions.

Nor have we forgotten the supplies of all sorts sent hither by the Parliament, but doe very well remember them. But we confesse we know not what reliefe comming hither hath been taken away either by Sea or Land, or by whom, or what discouragement hath been given them in returne, only we have heard, that the shipping imploy-
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ed by the Rebels at *Wexford*, did give them some interruption at Sea, and that was occasioned by neglect of duty in those who commanded the shippes designed for the guard of the Coasts of this Kingdome, and the said shippe bound hither from *Holland* with Munition, which we had contracted for here, was intercepted at Sea, and carried to *Callis*, and afterwards set free there, by the mediation of His Majesty, and the Houses of Parliament in *England*, and we find that some ships sent hither, it seems at first with provisions from *London*, & other ships bound hither with provisions on private mens adventures, were taken away even from this Harbour, a few daies before the Cessation of Armes here, as they were comming in, and carried to *Leverpoole*, by one Captain *Dausk*, a person imployed by the two Houses of Parliament there in the command of a ship: And that ship commanded by *Dausk*, and other shippes imployed at *Leverpoole*, doe now and have a long time staid on that side very many vessells, laden with provision of Viſtuallis, Coales, and other necessary reliefe, bound from thence hither, to be sold, which if they had arrived here, would have brought great reliefe to this Army, and the inhabitants in this City, though on the adventure of the bringers, which we hold necessary to represent thither, to the end that their uncharitablenesse towards those poor men, that would adventure hither to relieve us, and their inhumanity towards this distressed Army and City, and many of His Majesties Protestant Subjects therein, may (being found true) receive due punishment there, so as they or others may not hereafter presume to offend in that kind.

And whereas you write, that we should not conceive that only the charge of this Warre was referred to, & undertaken

dertaken by the Parliament, as if their part were to be our Bankers, only to provide monies for us to spend, and were not to advise and direct the managing of the Warre.

We confesse we neither did, nor do conceive the Parliament there to be Bankers for us, but did esteeme them, as those to whom the King our Maister referred the charge of this Warre, and to whom, as so entrusted by His Majesty, this Board from time to time made application, and if any advise had come from them, concerning the managing of the Warre, we should have endeavoured to have made the best use thereof, for the furtherance of His Majesties service here. And here we hold it necessary to declare, that when we understood that His Majesty, at the humble desire of the Lords and Commons of Parliament in *England*, had in *April, 1642.* granted a Commission to some Members of both Houses, for ordering & disposing all matters there, for the defence, reliefe, and recovery of this Kingdome, and that His Majesty commanded all His Officers, Ministers, and Subjects of His Kingdomes of *England* and *Ireland*, to be obedient, ayding and assisting to the said Commissioners in the due execution of the said Commission, and that by His Majesties Instructions, annexed to the said Commission, His Majesty gave it in Charge to those Commissioners to advertise His Lievtenant of *Ireland*, the Councell and other Governours and Commanders here, what they conceived to be needfull for the prosecution of the Warre, in the best manner, for the defence of this His Kingdome, and ease of the great charges and expences, which by occasion of this Rebellion, lay upon His loving Subjects of His Kingdome of *England*. We therefore by our Letters of the seventh of *June, 1642.* directed to those His Majesties Commissioners, besought, amongst other things, pre-
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sent and particular direction for the prosecution of the Warre, which yet we have not received, only we had advice from thence to send some Forces into *Connaght*, which was done, and for sending some Forces into *Munster*, which by our Letters of the thirteenth of *September*, 1642, to the Commissioners there, we signified was not possible for us to do, unlesse we were plentifully supplied of those things, whereof the wants then certified thither did then disable us.

Concerning the Commission in your letters mentioned, it was not to hear what the Rebels could say or propound for their own advantage, as your Letters mention: but his Majesty having received an humble Petition in the name of the Recusants of *Ireland*, desiring to be heard, His Majesty thought it not unjust, or inconvenient for him to receive from them what they could say unto Him, to whom they insinuated that they would yet yeeld due obedience; and therefore His Majesty, by Commission under His great Seal of *England* (wherein he declared His extream detestation of the odious Rebellion which the Recusants of *Ireland* have, without any ground or colour, raised against him, His Crown and Dignity) authorized some of His Ministers here, to hear at large what the Petitioners should say, or propound, which His Majesty by the said Commission directed, that the Petitioners, or the principall of them, authorized by the rest, should set down in writing under their hands, and the Commissioners to send the same to His Majesty; whereupon His Majesty by the said Commission declared, he would take such farther consideration, as should be just, Honourable, and fit for His Majesty. And that that course gave not the least interruption to the proceeding of the Warre, appears by this, That on the 18. of
D March,

March (being in the time the Commissioners, authorized by His Majesty, gave meeting to those of the other side, upon that Commission) the Lord Marquess of *Ormond*, though one of those Commissioners, in his returne from *Rosse*, with about two thousand five hundred Foot, and five hundred Horse, of His Majesties Army, fought with the Army of the Rebels, consisting of about six thousand Foot, and six hundred and fifty Horse, and obtained a happy and glorious Victory against them; and the Rebels Army being defeated, and wholly routed, and their Baggage and Munition seized on, His Majesties forces lodged that night, where they had gained the Victory, as by former Letters of this Board, of the fourth of *April* 1643. directed to M. Speaker, we formerly signified thither, which we thus repeate, to manifest that that Commission or the meeting thereupon, gave not any manner of interruption to the proceeding of the Warre.

Concerning the Letters you mentioned to devest the Committee of both Houses there, of an authority given them by both Houses, we remember that His Majesty by His Letters of the third of *February* 1642. understanding, that the then Iustices and Councill had admitted, without His order or knowledge, to sit in Councill with them in this His Kingdome, Mr *Robert Goodwin*, and Mr *Reynolds*, and that thereby they were become so bold, as to take upon them, to heare and debate of matters, treated of in Councill, His Majesty by His said Letters signified His expresse command, That they should not be permitted to Sit or be Present any more at His Majesties Councill-Table here, but if they had any businesse, His Majesty willed that they should attend as others of their quality; which His Majesties pleasure, was humbly obeyed by His said Iusti-

res and Councell, with that duty and submission, which was due from them to His Royall commands. And as His Majesty by His said Letters required, that if those persons had any businesse, they should attend as others of their quality, so if they had afterwards offered any businesse at this Board, they should have been heard therein, which was also signified to them before their departure hence. And now upon this occasion, we having perused the copies they delivered at this Board of the Order of both Houses, dated the sixt of *October* 1642. and of their instructions, doe find indeed, that by the said Order, the said *Robert Reynolds* and *Robert Goodwin*, were to have the credence power and esteem of a Committee sent hither by the advice and authority of both Houses of Parliament, and that by the said instructions, they were to be admitted to be present and Vote at all consultations concerning the Warre, yet there is nothing in the said Order or Instructions, for admitting them to Sit or be Present at His Majesties Councell-Table, which is that which His Majesty by His said Letters required should not be permitted, which cannot be conceived to be a devesting them of any authority given them by both Houses.

And as to the late alteration of Government here, expressed in your Letters, although His Majesty in His high Wisdome adjudged it fit to alter one of those Governors, which he had placed here, which was no more then he, and His Royall Predecessors had usually done in all ages, as often as they thought fit, yet that made no alteration in the Government, but it in all times continued and still continues the same, though in other Persons.

That part of your Letters, which declares that you are forbidden to tell us what supplies of Mony, Victuall, Am-

munition & other necessaries were then in a good forward-
ness to be sent hither, for the support of the Officers and
Souldiers here, requires no answer on our parts, other then
this truth, that they are not yet arrived here.

Concerning *Montroes* Letters to Colonell *Crawford*, we
know of no Treason to be discovered thereby: but for the
Sea Captains in your Letters mentioned, it is certain that
their neglects and misdeeds deserve punishment, which we
desire they may find rather to their correction then to
their ruine.

Thus we have given answer to those parts of your Let-
ters, which we conceived concerned us, whereby, we hope,
both Houses of Parliament there will now remaine satisf-
fied, as in the necessity and justnesse of our Actions, so in
the truth and candor of our intentions, in those particu-
lars to which your said Letters seem to take exception.
And so we remain, from His Majesties Castle of *Dublin*
28. Octob. 1643.

To our very good Lord, the Lord
Speaker of the Right Honourable the
Lords House of Parliament in the King-
dome of *England*; and To our very lo-
ving friend *William Lenthall*, Esquire,
Speaker of the Honourable Commons-
House in Parliament in the said King-
dome,

Your Lordships very loving Friends

Io. Berlase. Hen. Titchborne.

Ric. Bolton, Canc. La. Dublin.
Ormond. Roscomon. Ant. Midenfis.
Edw. Brabazon. Cha. Lambart. Ge.
Shurley. Ger. Lowther. Tho. Rother-
ham. Fr. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas.
Ia. Ware. G. Wentworth.

Concordat cum originali.

Exam. per PAUL: DAVYS.